The Continuing Challenge Haz-Mat Emergencies

Reporting Hazardous Materials
Releases

By

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Federal & California Reporting Requirements

General Background:

- Covers release reporting to local, state and federal governmental agencies
- Covers notice obligations of owners and lessees' of non residential real property

General Background:

- Does not cover routine release-reporting that are part of ongoing operations requiring routine or recurring notifications or warnings.
 - For example won't cover Proposition 65, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, Hazard Communications Standard or the Asbestos notification requirements
- Does not cover release-reporting imposed by fire departments, city or county health, or regional sanitation districts

General Background:

Does not cover release-reporting requirements imposed by permits that are issued for particular operations such as the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) pursuant to federal Clean Water Act and treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF) or Waste Disposal Act are also not discussed

General Considerations:

- Need to know the hazardous material and wastes in your inventory
- Need to have a working knowledge of the laws and regulations governing the release of each of those chemicals
- Understand the definitions of hazardous materials, release and "threatened release"
- Media into which a material is released and or location

General Considerations:

 Does the release pose a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment?

Federal Reporting Requirements:

- CERCLA
- Emergency Planning and Community Right to
 Know
- Discharge Reporting Clean Water Act
- Incident Reporting Hazardous Materials
 Transportation Act
- Emergency Incident Reporting Toxic Substance
 Control Act

Federal Reporting Requirements (cont):

- PCB Spill Notification Toxic Substance Control Act
- Federal Reporting Requirements Releases from Underground Storage Tanks

- Release Reporting Business Plan Law
- RCRA Incident Reporting Hazardous Waste
 Facilities under California Regulations
- Disposal Notification Hazardous Waste Control Law
- Discharge Notification Water Code Sections
 13271-13271

- Release Notification of Owners and Lessees of Real Property - Health and Safety Code Section 25359.7
- Release Reporting Underground Storage Tanks under California Law
- Release Reporting California Vehicle Code

- Waste, Sewage, and Pollutant Discharge
 Notification Water Code Sections 13260 &13376
 and Health and Safety Code Section 5411.5
- Oil Spills to Marine Waters
- Releases of Hazardous Substances to the Environment

- Proposition 65 & Carcinogenic Chemicals
- Cal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- Asbestos Notification
- Other Occupational Health and Safety Requirements
- Release Reporting Requirements for Permits
 issued under the National Pollution Discharge
 Elimination System (NPDES) pursuant to the
 Federal Clean Water Act

- Reporting Required for Treatment, Storage,
 Disposal Facility Permits (TSDF) issued under the
 Solid Waste Disposal Act
- Other Release Reporting Requirements imposed under local/regional agency authorities

Definitions:

- What is a "Hazardous Material"?
 - "Any material that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment" (Health and Safety Code 25501 (k))

Definitions:

- What is a "Hazardous Material"?
 - "Hazardous Materials" include but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administrating agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment

Reporting Hazardous Materials Releases Definitions:

• What is a "Hazardous Substance"?

- The manufacturer or producer is required to prepare a MSDS for the substance or product pursuant to the Hazardous Substances
 Information and Training Act (Chapter 2.5 of Part I of Division 5 of the Labor Code) or pursuant to any applicable federal law or regulation
- Hazardous Substance means any substance or chemical product for which one of the following:

Definitions:

- What is a "Hazardous Substance"?
 - The substance is listed as a radioactive material in Appendix B of Chapter 1 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, maintained and updated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 - The substance listed pursuant to Title 49 of the
 Code of Federal Regulation
 - The material listed is subdivision (b) of Section
 6382 of the Labor Code

Definitions:

- What is a "Hazardous Waste"?
 - "Hazardous Waste" means hazardous waste, as defined by Sections 25115, 25117, and 25316

Definitions:

What is a Release?

- "Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring,
emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting,
escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into
the environment, unless permitted or authorized
by a regulatory agency" (Health and Safety
Code 25501(o))

Definitions:

- What is a "Threatened Release?
 - "Threatened release" means a condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce, or mitigate damages to persons, property, or the environment

What Hazardous Material Releases Require Notification?

 All significant spills, releases, or potential releases of hazardous materials must be IMMEDIATELY REPORTED

Released Substance:

- All significant releases or potential releases of a hazardous material, including oil require emergency notification to government agencies
- The law specifies who must notify, what
 information is needed, which government agencies
 must be notified, when they must be notified and
 the release quantity or basis for the report

Released Substance:

- Reporting obligations apply to particular materials or to materials that have specific characteristics
 - With specified materials there is generally a list
 of those hazardous materials subject to
 notification requirements
 - CERCLA has a list of "hazardous substances" subject to reporting
 - HMTA has a list of "hazardous materials" subject to reporting requirements

Released Substance:

 To determine if a notification requirement exists under one of these Acts the responsible party must first determine if the released material is listed

Released Substance:

 When the reporting obligation depends of whether a material has specified characteristics, or whether it presents a "special risk," the law or regulation generally provides criteria that must be met for a reporting requirement to arise

Reportable Quantity:

- In most cases, only releases exceeding a specified amount (Reportable Quantity or RQ) must be reported
 - Once it is determined that a material or substance is subject to regulation it must be determined whether the amount exceeds any established RQ

Reportable Quantity:

- Determining how much of a material or substance has been released may require detailed calculation
 - Technical Assistance may be necessary
 - If a release consists of a mixture of several chemicals, not all of which are subject to regulation, the mixture must be analyzed to determine how much of the regulated was released and whether it exceeded the RQ for that chemical

Reportable Quantity:

- In some instances there may be a "Qualitative RO"
 - For example, a release may only be reportable
 if a "significant amount" is released
 - In those cases it may require people with technical backgrounds to make the determination

- Whether or not a release is reportable to a regulatory agency will depend on nature of the event
 - One reporting requirement may apply to spills,
 while another may apply to discharges or disposals

- A careful review of the definition of terms such as "discharge", "disposal" or "release" must be undertaken to determine whether the event is covered by a reporting requirement under review
- In may cases these definitions are extremely broad

- Similarly, a particular reporting obligation may only apply to a particular medium
 - For example the provisions of the Federal
 Clean Water Act apply to releases to navigable waters or their adjoining shorelines but not to releases to groundwater

- In addition a particular reporting provision may also depend on the source of the release or the nature of the activity that generated the release
- There are provisions that specifically apply to underground storage tanks, treatment, storage, and disposal facilities and releases occurring during transportation

Nature of the Event:

 Generally, notification is required regarding significant releases from: facilities, vehicles, vessels, pipelines and railroads

Nature of the Event-Exception

 The immediate reporting shall not be required if there is a reasonable belief that the release or threatened release poses no significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment.

Who Must Report:

 The responsible party must carefully review the reporting provisions of each statute or regulation to determine if they fall within the definitions of these terms

- Most reporting requirements require the "Owner or Operator" the person in charge of the facility where the release occurs, or the "discharger" to file the report
- Requirements for immediate notification of all "significant spills" or "releases" covers owners, operators, persons in charge, and employers

- Under CERCLA the "person in charge" is obligated to report the release
- Generally, most regulations do not appear to impose reporting obligations on passive owners who merely discover prior releases on their property
- However, some provisions may be construed to impose a reporting requirement on such passive landowners

- For example, it could be argued that passive landowners are obligated to report certain releases governed by the Water Code
- State Law may also require: handlers, any employees, authorized representatives, agents or designees of handlers shall upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release of hazardous materials (Health and Safety Code 25507)

- Federal Law requires notification for all releases that equal or exceed federal reporting quantities:
 - Owners and operators (EPCRA)
 - Person in charge to report (CERCLA)

To Whom Must the Report Be Made:

- Each statutory reporting provision requires that a release be reported to a designated person or agency
- Most federal provisions require that you report the release to the National Response Center 1-800-424-8802
- Many California provisions require that a release be reported to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) 1-800-852-7550

To Whom Must the Report Be Made:

- In some cases reports must be made to other federal, state or local agencies
- In California besides the OES, in some cases
 notification must be made to the Department of
 Toxic Substance Control or the Regional Water
 Quality Control Board, or local fire and
 administrative agencies and or CUPA's

To Whom Must the Report Be Made:

- The OES will normally notify any other agencies, that must be notified of a release
- Nevertheless, it is advisable to notify all the required agencies independently to insure that your regulatory obligations have been met

Failure to Report:

- Many reporting requirements impose significant civil and/or criminal penalties for each day that a report is not filed
- Federal and State laws provide for penalties of up to \$25,000 per day for each violation of emergency notification requirements (Civil Penalties).

Failure to Report:

- Several reporting provisions also contain use immunity provisions
- These provisions prohibit the use of the reported information in criminal prosecutions against the individual or the corporation who made the report

What Information is Required:

- State notification requirements for a spill or release include:
 - Identify of the caller
 - Location, date and time of the spill or release
 - Substance and quantity involved
 - Chemical Name (if known, it should be reported if the chemical is extremely hazardous)
 - Description of what happened

What Information is Required:

- Federal immediate verbal reporting requires
 additional information (CERCLA chemicals) for
 spills that exceed federal reporting requirements
 which includes:
 - Medium or media impacted by the release
 - Time and duration of the release
 - Proper precautions to take
 - Known or anticipated health risks
 - Name and phone number for more information

When to Notify:

- All significant spills or releases of hazardous material, including oil must be reported immediately
- Notification should be made by phone
- Written follow-up reports may be required

Written Reports:

- Different statutes have different time requirements and criteria for submitting written reports
- Generally after a verbal report is made to the required agencies an after action report should be provided as soon as possible

Written Reports:

- Agencies in California that require written reports" include:
 - OES Section 304 After Action Report
 - DTSC Facility Incident or Tank System
 Release Report
 - California Division of Oil and Gas Oil Spill at a Fixed Facility
 - Cal/OSHA Serious injury or harmful exposure to workers

Written Reports:

- Written reports are required by several statutes including:
- California Health and Safety Code 25503 (c) (9)
- California Labor Code 6409.1 (a)
- Water Code 13260, 13267
- Title 42 U.S. Code 11004
- Federal Regulations 49 CFR, 171.16

What Hazardous Material Releases Require Notification?

 In addition all releases that result in injuries, or workers harmfully exposed, MUST BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED (Cal Labor Code 6409.1 (b)

What Hazardous Material Releases Require Notification?

- Notification covers significant releases or threatened releases relating to all of the following:
- "Hazardous Materials" as defined by the California Health and Safety Code - Section 25501
- "Hazardous Substances" as listed in 40 CFR Section 302.4
- Clean Water Act Section 307, 311

What Hazardous Material Releases Require Notification?

- CERCLA Section 102
- RCRA Section 3001
- Clean Air Act Section 112
- Toxic Substances Control Act Section 7

What Hazardous Material Releases Require Notification?

- "Extremely Hazardous Substances" as required by Chapter 6.95 California Health and Safety Code, and EPCRA - Section 302
- Illegal releases of Hazardous Waste
- Employee exposures resulting in injuries
 California Labor Code 6409.1 (b

What Hazardous Material Releases Require Notification?

"Sewage" as required by the Water Code - Section
 13271 (Reportable quantity is 1,000 gallons)

- Handle the Emergency
 - First priority in the event is to insure that the proper steps are taken to control the release
 - Protect employees, public and the environment from exposure or injury

- Handle the Emergency
 - Implement emergency procedures
 - Make immediate notification to local emergency response organizations
 - Keep records of the agencies notified and the information provided to those agencies

- Handle the Emergency
 - As soon as time allows, complete a
 Release Reporting Form

- Complete Part I of the Release Report Form
 - After required emergency steps are taken immediately determine whether there is a reporting requirement
 - Many releases must be reported immediately

- Complete Part I of the Release Report Form
 - Completing this section will create a record of the information necessary to determine whether the release must be reported
 - Evaluate the information if Part I, consult the reference charts "Key to Text References,
 Authorities, and Significant Terms"

- Complete Part I of the Release Report Form
 - Evaluate the information if Part I, consult the reference charts "Key to Text References,
 Authorities, and Significant Terms"
 - Key will give you an idea of the statutes and regulations that are most likely to govern any reporting obligations for the release you have

- Complete Part I of the Release Report Form
 - Key will give you an idea of the statutes and regulations that are most likely to govern any reporting obligations for the release you have
 - Remember that a single release event may require reporting under more than one statutory or regulatory scheme

- Report the Release
 - Once the obligation to report has been established, the person responsible for reporting the release should do so.
 - As more than one government agency will likely need to be notified it is important make sure that reports to each agency are consistent

- Report the Release: Information Required
 - Reporting person's name and position
 - Corporation
 - Address
 - Date and time of the release
 - Location of the release
 - Chemical(s) involved

- Report the Release: Information Required
 - Amount of chemical(s) involved
 - Remedial actions that have been taken
 - Remedial actions that are planned
 - Additional agencies that have been or are to be contacted
 - Determine if the agency you have contacted will be the "lead" agency for future communication

- Report the Release: Information Required
 - When discussing the release with agencies determine whether that agency is going to notify any additional agencies
 - Determine if the agency you have contacted will be the "lead" agency for future communication

- Prepare the Report
 - Record the information provided to each agency
 - Note any requests by those agencies
 - Note offers provided by the reporting person to provide additional information or to perform any studies or remedial work

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	BUSINESS NAME	DLLOW - UP NOTICE REPORTING FORM FACILITY EMERGENCY CONTACT & PHONE NUMBER	
	B INCIDENT MO DAY YR TIME OES	OES L. L(use 24 hr time) CONTROL NO.	
	C INCIDENT ADDRESS LOCATION	CITY/COMMUNITY COUNTY ZIP	
	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME (print or type	CAS Number	
	CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355, APPENDIX A	CHECK IF RELEASE REQUIRES NOTIFI - CATION UNDER 42 U.S.C. Section 9603 (a)	
	PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED SOLID LIQUID GAS	PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED GAS QUANTITY RELEASED	
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION	TIME OF RELEASE DURATION OF RELEASE	
	AIR WATER GROUND ACTIONS TAKEN	DAYSHOURSMINUTES	
	Acres 2.1		-
	I		
	KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH EFFE	CTS (Use the comments section for addition information)	
	F CHRONIC OR DELAYED (explain)		
	NOTKNOWN (explain) ADVICE REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENTION	N NECESSARY FOR EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS	
	G		
	COMMENTS (INDICATE SECTION (A - G)	AND ITEM WITH COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)]
	CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of lay	w that I have personally examined and I am familiar with the information	
	Submitted and believe the submitted informati REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (SIGNATURE OF REPORTING FACILITY REP	ion is true, accurate, and complete.	
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Basic Determinations:

Step 1: Has a "release or threatened release" occurred?

Step 2: Was the release emitted to a covered location

Step 3: Is the substance released a "hazardous material"?

Step 4: Does the release pose a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property, or the environment

Basic Determinations:

Step 5: Is the reporting obligation imposed on a particular person?













